

*Amendments to the Specification*

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 17, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Also, traditionally, intermediate representations have been specific to a source language. Thus, compilers have to be aware of the specific exception handling models of the source language associated with each representation. For our purposes, these exception handling models can be typically characterized by four features. The first feature determines if the exception is synchronous or asynchronous. A synchronous exception is associated with the action of the thread of control that throws and handles it. In this situation, an exception is always associated with an instruction of the thread. In other words, an exception handling action is invoked by an instruction when some condition fails. However, an asynchronous exception is injected into a thread of control other than thread that may have thrown and handled it. In Microsoft CLR (the Common Language Runtime (CLR) is Microsoft's commercial implementation of the Common Language Infrastructure (CLI) specification; Microsoft is a trademark of Microsoft Corporation), this may be caused by aborting a thread via a system API. Such exceptions are not associated to a particular instruction. The effect is to raise an exception in the thread at some suitable point called a synchronization point.